THE

Caledonian Mercury

No. 10,010. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7. 1785.

Carrubber's Close, 7th November 1785.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND BOARDING.

ALEXANDER DRUMMOND, A. M. Member of the University of Paris, and French Secretary to the Society of Scots Antiquaries, continues to teach Ladies and Gentlemen the French Language, at his own house, and in private families.

He likewise proposes to open two Classes, solely for SPEAKING FRENCH; one for LADIES, betwixt twelve and one; another for GENTLEMEN, betwixt eight and nine, evening; to consist of such Ladies and Gentlemen as have already attained a pretty tolerable proficiency in the Elements of the French Language. In the prosecution of this new undertaking, he is determined to bestow great pains. These classes, therefore, will not be opened, unless twelve, at least, offer for each.

A. DRUMMOND has accommodation to BOARD A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN, whose education he will superintend.

Cupar, 27th October, 1785.

IN a General Meeting of the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Heritors of the county of Fife, held here this day with respect to the Distilleries, it was represented, that the smaller class of Distillers labour under several grievances, particularly with respect to the mode of putting in execution an order of the Board of Excise, issued in January last, appointing the Distiller to be charged, whether he works or not, which having been considered by the Meeting, they recommend it to Mr Boswell the sheriff of the county, and Convener of the Standing Committee at Edinburgh on the Distilleries, to call a Meeting of the said Committee at Edinburgh, as soon as it may be convenient, to take the grievance of the Distillers under consideration, and to point out the means they shall judge most proper for procuring redress of the same. And appoint the Clerk to transmit a copy of this minute to Mr Boswell, Convener of the Committee, and to publish the same in the Edinburgh newspapers.

Signed, in name and by appointment of the Meeting, by
BALCARRAS, Preses.
Extracted by JO. HORSBRUGH, Clk.

Cupar, October 27. 1785.

IN a General Meeting of the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Heritors of the County of Fife, called by appointment of the Freeholders of the said county at their Michaelmas head Court, held here on the 4th instant, in order to take into consideration the Bill depending in Parliament, with regard to the diminution of the Judges of the Courts of Session and Exchequer.—The minute of the 4th October instant, appointing this Meeting to be called, was laid before them, and read, and they having reasoned thereon, the Earl of Balcarras moved, That the Meeting be adjourned, upon which it was proposed to put the vote, adjourn the Meeting, or not, which was agreed to, and the sederunt having been called, and votes marked, it carried to adjourn.—Twenty having voted to adjourn, and eight not to adjourn; and it was agreed, that the thanks of the Meeting should be given to General Stone, for his attention to the interest of this County, in requesting their advice and instructions in the above measure; and they are of opinion, that the question ought to be discussed, as soon as it is sufficiently understood what the Bill is to be. And they instruct the Convener of the County, to call a Meeting when any thing further respecting that business shall be moved in Parliament: And the Meeting adjourned, and hereby adjourn this Meeting, and appoint the clerk to publish this minute in the Edinburgh newspapers.

Signed, in name and by appointment of the Meeting, by
BALCARRAS, Preses.
Extracted by JO. HORSBURGH, Clk.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH.

The LOVELY MARY,

RICHARD GARDNER (for W. BEATSON) Master,

Is lying at Howley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, and will sail the 21st November current.

The Master to be spoke with at the New England Coffeehouse, Threadneedle street, by the Royal Exchange, at 'change hours; mornings and evenings on board the ship.

For CHARLESTOWN,

The Ship LION,

——— DONALDSON Master,

Now lying at Port-Glasgow, will be ready to take on board goods by 20th instant, and clear to sail by 15th next month.

For freight or passage, apply to James Brown, insurance-broker here, or to the Captain at Port-Glasgow.

The ship has good accommodation for passengers. *Glasgow, Nov. 4. 1785.*

For Black River, and Savannah-la-Mar, JAMAICA,

THE SHIP EUPHRATES,

JOHN CAMPBELL Master;

AND,

For Martha Brae, Montego Bay, Lucea, and Green Island,

THE SHIP ELISABETH,

JOHN FISH Master,

Now both lying at Greenock, are ready to take on board goods, and will sail by the middle of December.

For freight or passage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Company, Glasgow, or the Captains at Greenock.

Both the Euphrates and Elisabeth are British built vessels, and particularly fitted up for the accommodation of passengers, each of them having a large cabin and several state rooms.

Glasgow, November 1. 1785.

FOR St KITT's,

THE HOPE,

JOHN BARBOUR Master,

Now lying at Greenock, ready to take goods on board, and will be clear to sail by the 15th instant.

For Grenada,

The ALBION, John M'Millan master, now loading at Greenock, and will be clear for sea by 10th November current.

For St Vincent,

The KINGSTON, John Tarbert master—is now ready to receive goods on board at Greenock, and will be clear to sail by the 20th of November current.

For Kingston and Morant Bay, Jamaica,

The CASTLESEMPLE, Walter Buchanan master—Now lying at Greenock, ready to take goods on board, and will be clear to sail by the 20th of November current.

For freight or passage in the above vessels, apply to Malcolm, Ritchie, and Leitch, in Greenock, or Alexander Houston nd Co. in Glasgow; who can engage to go out under indentures,

A clever Young Man, bred a Cooper.

Greenock, November 1.

MR ROBERT DICK, Advocate, Professor of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh, begins a Course of LECTURES on JUSTINIAN's INSTITUTIONS and PANDECTS, upon the 21st of November instant.

The Lectures on both Institutions and Pandects to be in English.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE First Meeting of the Society for this session, will be held in the College Museum, on Thursday next, the 10th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

THE MILITARY CLUB meets at North's Tavern, on Tuesday the 15th instant.

Mr M'DONALD of Clanranald is the Chair.

Dinner on the table at four o'clock.

It is expected all the members in town will attend.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

AT KELSO, the 21st October 1785, The Annual Meeting elected the following members for the ensuing year:

The Earl of Glencairn, Preses.
Robert Baird, Esq; of Newbyth, Treasurer.
William Macdowal, Esq; of Garthland, } Councillors.
Robert Dundas Macqueen, Esq; }
Andrew Houstoun, Esq; of Cuilderhall, }

The members are requested to meet at Fortune's, upon Tuesday the 13th December, at four o'clock. They are to fix at that meeting *where* the Annual Hunt is to meet for the ensuing year.

The EARL OF GLENCAIRN, Preses.
WILLIAM HAGGART, Secretary.

A HOUSE-KEEPER

WANTED for a large family, who can be well recommended from the places where she has served.

The publisher will direct where to apply for information.

N. B. A Butler and a Lady's Maid are kept in the family.

COUNTY OF AYR.

SUNDRUM, Nov. 2, 1785.

THE Commissioners of Supply for the Shire of Ayr are requested to meet at Ayr on Friday the 18th instant, to take into consideration some proposals from Government relative to the BRIDGES on the road from Ballantrae to the march of the county towards Stranraer.

(Signed) JOHN HAMILTON, Convener.

ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON,

Opposite Chapel of Ease, Cross-Causeway, Edinburgh,

HAS just now got to hand, a large Assortment of BOHEA and GREEN TEAS, from the last Sale at the India House, London; and likewise a few Chests of very fine high-flavoured GOTTENBURGH TEAS, which he sells at the most reasonable rates, as he has it in his power to purchase upon equal terms with any in Scotland.

Bohea,	1 s. 9 d.	Pecko sort,	6 s.
Good Congo,	3 s. 9 d.	Green,	3 s. 6 d.
Fine,	4 s. 3 d.	Fine,	4 s.
Finest,	5 s.	Hyson,	7 s.
Souchong,	5 s. 3 d.	Finest,	7 s. 6 d.
Finest,	5 s. 6 d.	Gunpowder Hyson,	14 s.

CARRON WAREHOUSE.

W. BRAIDWOOD, near Herriot's Entry, Grass-market, Edinburgh, has prepared for the winter sale a very large assortment of Carron grates, register stoves for preventing smoke, boiling tables, perpetual ovens, light annealed kitchen furniture; brass princes metal, and steel grates; fenders, fire irons, and all other household articles of smith work and cast iron.

ALSO,

Locks, hinges, desk and drawer mounting, coffin furniture, wood screws, and all other ironmongery articles necessary for joiners, cabinet makers, smiths, and builders, upon which a considerable allowance is made to tradesmen and dealers.

STATE LOTTERY, 1785.

THE TICKETS are sold and divided into Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, by

HAZARD AND COMPANY, STOCK-BROKERS,

At their STATE LOTTERY OFFICE, No. 93, under the Royal Exchange, LONDON.

And at where else, on their account.

Correct numerical and register books are kept, and Tickets and Shares registered at Sixpence per number.

Note—In the last and Lottery preceding, the following capital prizes were sold and shared at the above Office, viz. No. 30,502, a Prize of Twenty Thousand Pounds, in two Quarters, two Eighths, and four Sixteenths: No. 22,151, a Prize of Twenty Thousand Pounds; Nos. 3,668, 8,003, 27,156, and 45,552, Prizes of Ten Thousand Pounds, in whole Tickets.

THE SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		Value of each.		Total Value.
2	of	L. 20,000	is	L. 40,000
3	—	10,000	—	30,000
5	—	5000	—	25,000
10	—	2000	—	20,000
15	—	1000	—	15,000
30	—	500	—	15,000
100	—	100	—	10,000
250	—	50	—	12,500
16,275	—	20	—	325,500
16,690	Prizes			L. 493,000
	First drawn Ticket,			1,000
	Ditto the 4th day,			1,000
	Ditto the 7th day,			1,000
	Ditto the 10th day,			1,000
	Ditto the 13th day,			1,000
	Ditto the 16th day,			1,000
	Last drawn ticket,			1,000
33,310	Blanks.			
50,000	Tickets.		L.	500,000

Not two Blanks to a prize.

THE PRESENT PRICE OF SHARES.

Half,	L. 7 15 0	Eighth,	2 0 0
Fourth,	3 19 0	Sixteenth,	1 0 0

All Shares sold at this Office will be stamped, agreeable to Act of Parliament, and also with the *Crown*, and round it *Hazard's Lottery Office*.

Money for the Prizes will be paid at this Office, as soon as drawn.

Letters (post paid) duly answered, and Schemes gratis.

Begins drawing the 6th of February 1786.

N. B. Agreeable to Act of Parliament, no business in the Lottery transacted before eight o'clock in the morning, nor after eight o'clock in the evening.

Bank, India, and South Sea Stocks, with their several Annuities, India Bonds, Navy and Victualling Bills, and all kind of Government Securities, bought and sold by Commission.

HOUSE IN QUEEN'S STREET.

TO be SOLD, and entered to as soon as a purchaser shall incline

That large and commodious HOUSE and Offices, which belonged to the late Lord Chief Baron Ord,—with the Gardens in front upon the north side of the street, consisting of two and an half acres of ground,

Apply to John Wauchope writer to the signet.

Subjects for dissertations and premiums, to be offered to the GRADUATE STUDENTS *of the Universities of England and Scotland, by* Dean Tucker.

IT is a just complaint, and hath been of long standing, that the general tenor of academical studies hath very little tendency towards instructing the rising generation in the civil, political, and commercial interests of their own country, when they come abroad into the world, and are to take some active part on the stage of life. On the contrary, it is observable, that a young gentleman may even excel in almost every one of those exercises, which are either required of him for his public degrees, or prescribed by his tutor for private instruction; and yet be very deficient in that kind of knowledge which is necessary to form the public-spirited citizen, the enlightened senator, and the real patriot; and, what is still worse, the greater his zeal, without such knowledge, the more liable he will be to pursue wrong measures, injurious to his country and to mankind, though with the best intentions of doing what is right.

To remedy these inconveniences, at least in part, the following proposals are humbly submitted to the judgment of the public. The author himself hath been long of the opinion, that the subjects here proposed, or some others of the same tendency, are proper for instructing young men of letters of every denomination, in the real interests and true policy, not only of Great Britain, but of all the nations upon earth. But as he makes no pretensions to infallibility, he shall await the public decision, with that deference and respect which duty enjoins, and decency requires; happy in the consciousness of his own mind, of having meant the *best*.

FIRST SUBJECT.

Whether a strict attention to agriculture and manufactures, and to their inseparable concomitant, a free, extended, and national commerce, can be made compatible with a spirit of heroism, and great military glory? and in case there should be found an incongruity between them, which ought to have the preference? Conquests, colonies, and a widely extended empire? Or, domestic industry and frugality, a free trade, and great internal population?

SECOND SUBJECT.

What *kind and quantity* of military force seem to be sufficient for guarding, from foreign invasion, or domestic robbery, the agriculture and manufactures, the shipping and commerce of *that particular country*, whose sole aim is to excel in the arts of peace, without attempting to give laws to other nations, or to exult over them either by land or sea, and not pretending to regulate the balance of power between the contending nations of the world?

THIRD SUBJECT.

Whether an examination into the nature of the above subjects doth or doth not lead to conclusions favourable to the interests of this country in particular, and to the good of mankind in general? and if it should be found to be favourable to the good of *all*, whether a system of politics and commerce, built on such a plan, would promote or discourage the employing of *slaves*, instead of hiring *free men*, for the purposes of agriculture, manufacture, and national commerce?

FOURTH SUBJECT.

In case it should be found, on due examination, that slavery is repugnant not only to humanity, but also to the general interests of agriculture, manufactures, and national commerce,—quere, What methods ought to be devised for supplying Great Britain with sugars, and other productions of the West Indies, which are now raised by slaves only; and how might such a benevolent scheme be carried into execution by gentle means, sure and progressive in their operation, but free from violence?

FIFTH SUBJECT.

Supposing such alterations in the commercial system as above suggested, and accompanied by the *revocation of all monopolies whatever*—would such a scheme, if put in practice, be attended with any additional expence to Government? would it obstruct the collection of the several duties and taxes at home? or would it be any impediment to the protection of our trade abroad? and, above all, would it tend to the accumulation, or diminution of the burden of the present enormous national debt?

PROPOSED,

That 200 l. be raised by subscription for giving premiums to the *graduate* students of the Universities of England and Scotland, for the best English dissertations (if deserving to appear in print), on *one* or *more* of the above-mentioned subjects, namely,

IN ENGLAND.

To the University of Oxford, for the best dissertation	£. 30
To ditto, for the second best,	20
	£. 50
To the University of Cambridge, for the best,	30
To ditto, for the second best,	20
	£. 50
	£. 100

IN SCOTLAND.

To the University of Edinburgh, for the best,	15
To ditto, for the second best,	10
	£. 25
To the University of Glasgow, for the best,	15
To ditto, for the second best,	10
	£. 25
To the University of St Andrew's, for the best,	15
To ditto, for the second best,	10
	£. 25
To the Universities of Old and New Aberdeen, for the best,	15
To ditto, for the second best,	10
	£. 25
	£. 100

N. B The proposer of the above scheme will himself give twenty pounds towards it; and will engage for twenty more from his friends, if found necessary. Moreover, he will continue the same subscription for life, if the public voice should be favourable for the continuance of such a set of annual premiums.

From the London Papers, Nov. 3.

Copenhagen, Oct. 1.

THE ſtorm which happened on the 25th of laſt month has been fatal to many ſhips in the Baltic; eighteen were wrecked between Wingoe and Marſtrand, and near Warſberg.

Hungary, Oct. 2. Letters from the laſt-mentioned city give an account, that a ſhip, with German coloniſts, was loſt near that place, and all of them, except five, periſhed.

LONDON, *Nov.* 3.

It was yeſterday reported with confidence in the polite circles, that the King has made a propoſal to the Prince of Wales of a very important kind. His Majeſty propoſed to ſettle one hundred thouſand pounds a year on his Royal Highneſs for his eſtabliſhment; that two hundred thouſand pounds ſhould be granted to pay his debts, and an adequate ſum for completing the buildings at Carleton-houſe—on condition that the Prince ſhall conſent to marriage; and the Princeſs which his Majeſty recommends is Frederica-Louiſa-Wilhelmina, daughter of the Prince of Orange, Stadtholder, born the 28th of November 1770, and conſequently now fifteen years of age.

His Majeſty deſired his Royal Highneſs to take three days to conſider of the propoſal. The Prince is ſaid to have given for anſwer, that he was ſenſible of his Majeſty's paternal goodneſs in the propoſal, and he intreated him to believe, that he was ſincerely diſpoſed to the marriage-ſtate. He had a high reſpect for the Lady, of whoſe accompliſhments he had heard the warmeſt commendations; but he truſted his Majeſty would excuſe him from pledging his word to a Princeſs whom he had not ſeen.—Here we underſtand the matter reſts.

The Miniſtry are actively engaged in the Iriſh ſyſtem at this day. Many conſultations with different bodies of men have been had lately, and Mr Roſe is daily preparing materials to be laid before the Cabinet, on their coming to town. Theſe appearances at leaſt beſpeak their intention of agitating the propoſitions next ſeſſion.

The conduct of the manufacturers in reſpect to the preſervation of their engines, is truly laudable. Every day gives new proofs of the efficacy and advantage of the General Chamber which they have inſtituted, by which means every danger affecting the ſeveral branches of manufacture will be taken up by the whole body, and by acting in uniſon they will have a weight which no danger, foreign or domeſtic, can overcome.

The preſent Miniſter, it is ſaid, is employed in ſettling a new treaty of commerce with the Emperor, greatly to the advantage of Germany and Great Britain, in which Mr Songa, the Imperial Conſul, is a principal agent.

The new commercial arrangements between France and this country will probably put both nations in good humour with each other. Our trade with Portugal was once very great and advantageous; but it has declined in ſuch a manner as to leave it an object at preſent worth very little attention. Upon an average of ten years, from 1751 to 1761, we gained a balance annually on it of 965,705 l. But upon a ſimilar average, from 1771 to 1781, the annual balance was no more than 224,534 l. a greater declenſion than we have experienced in any other trade we poſſeſs.

Even with France, ſhackled as our trade is by a reciprocity of nothing but prohibition, we gained, on an average of 1770, 1771, and 1772, a balance of 143,352 l. per annum, which may give us a fore-taſte of the advantages we are likely to reap from a free trade with our well-bred neighbours.

Notwithſtanding the ratification of the peace between the Emperor and the Dutch, and the pacific language held out by all the potentates on the continent, there are ſtill ſome doubts of their reſpective views, which doubts have cauſed a confederation and counter-confederation that forebode ſomething dangerous to the peace of ſociety, but which are at preſent too refined for the public eye to ſee through. The King of Pruſſia has, however, been lately particularly active in politics, and he does not amuſe himſelf with trifles; therefore, all his movements are critically watched by other powers, and ſome of his actions have been pretty freely commented on by his powerful neighbour the Emperor. However, it is the general opinion, that while the noble Frederic lives, he will preſerve ſuch an even balance in Germany, as will inſure peace for the remainder of his life; but as, from the courſe of nature, he cannot be expected to live a great many years longer, preparations are making from different quarters to take advantage of the revolution ſuch an event would produce.

His Imperial Majeſty, ſatisfied with the conduct of the Comte de Mercy d'Argenteau, his Ambaſſador at the Court of France, in the arrangement which he made with the Ambaſſadors of the States General, has conferred on him the dignity of Commandant of the order of St Stephen. He tranſmitted the enſign of the Order to the Queen of France, his ſiſter, to inveſt the new Knight. This favour is very flattering to M. de Mercy, who was before a Knight of the Golden Fleece, as there are but four brothers of both orders; and the Emperor has alſo granted to him the ſignal favour of wearing the enſign of the order, enriched with diamonds.

The people of Limerick, in their addreſs to the Duke of Rutland on his late viſit to that city, expreſſed very delicately, [illegible] ſome time very forcibly, their diſlike to the commer- [illegible] attachment to the intereſts of Ireland which your Grace has propoſed, and which has uniformly guided your conduct: we therefore truſt, that whenever a commercial arrangement between this kingdom and Great Britain is introduced, that it will be founded on the baſis of actual reciprocity; that the advantages it ſhall hold forth will be real and mutual, unembarraſſed by a multiplicity of forms, and abſtracted from any fraudful conſtruction which may militate againſt our independence. We rely with the utmoſt confidence that your Grace, in fine, will not lend your countenance to any meaſure which may affect the intereſts of our commerce, or the privileges of our conſtitution."

By a gentleman juſt arrived from St Auguſtine, we are informed, nothing can exceed the inveteracy of the Indians of Florida againſt the Spaniards. The latter have not an inhabitant a mile from the garriſon; all the ſettlements which have been evacuated by the Engliſh on Atalamala river, and the inland parts of the country, are burned by the Indians, who never permit an uninhabited houſe to ſtand, from an idea of its being haunted by evil ſpirits. In ſhort, nothing can exceed the uncomfortable ſituation of the Spaniards in that province. They have endeavoured to bribe over the Aconeck King, and the Cow-Keeper, a powerful Chief of the Lower Creeks, who rejected their preſents with diſdain.

From Stockholm we learn, that the beginning of this month the Swediſh Court received a courier from Conſtantinople, who brought the ratification of a treaty of commerce, which their King had juſt concluded with the Porte.

The Swediſh Court has likewiſe concluded a new treaty with the Algerines, as well for the advantage as ſecurity of the Swediſh ſhips in the Mediterranean, by virtue of which treaty the King of Sweden is to ſend a conſiderable preſent to the Dey, to conſiſt of artillery, arms, ammunition, and warlike ſtores.

Letters from Madrid give an account of the death of the Duke of Berwick. By his demiſe, and ſeveral other expectancies, his only ſon, the Comte de la Jamaique, has the promiſing proſpect of a fortune exceeding nine millions of livres per annum.

Lieutenant General Sir Robert Boyd has obtained his Majeſty's permiſſion to wear the word "Gibraltar" on the colours of his regiment, as an honourable diſtinction for the important ſervices of that officer and his corps during the memorable ſiege of that fortreſs.

Mr Clement, of Paris, author of many virulent declamations againſt the perſon and works of Voltaire, has lately preſented the public with an excellent treatiſe on Tragedy. This modern Ariſtarchus contends, that he has found out the real unity of tragical action, which he calls "the unity of emotion." It conſiſts in keeping the attention of the audience continually taken up with the fable, the manners, the ſentiments, and even the diction of the performance. Mr Clement condemns all Voltaire's tragedies: Merope is the only one his malevolence has ſpared. Our French correſpondent adds to the above, that though M. Clement is often *outré*, and ſometimes ridiculous, his treatiſe on Tragedy is an admirable one, and will prove a grand reſource for tragic Poets.

On Sunday morning, a duel was fought between a ſtudent at law from Ireland, and a Scotch phyſician. An argument on the propoſitions was the cauſe of the quarrel. They meaſured no ground. The Scotchman firſt fired, and wounded his antagoniſt in the hip. The Iriſhman then fired, and wounded his adverſary in the neck, over the collar-bone. The Scotchman, with his ſecond ſhot, wounded the Iriſhman in the breaſt. The Iriſhman now obſerved, that though he had a right to break ground and advance, he would not avail himſelf of that advantage; and, throwing his piſtol on the ground, drew his ſword. The Scotchman refuſed to draw. You have had (ſaid he) my life in your power, and I cannot uſe the advantage I have now over you. I know you cannot fence, whereas I am a maſter of the ſcience. The ſeconds interpoſed—the combatants ſhook hands; and the principle of generoſity diſplayed by them, had ſuch an effect, that the whole party burſt into tears. We are happy to find the wounds are ſo ſlight, that there is no apprehenſion of bad conſequences.

Murrow, the young man, formerly a clerk at Meſſ. Drummonds the bankers, and who was convicted a few ſeſſions ago of ſtealing a bag of money, containing 1000 l. their property, has received a pardon, on condition of being tranſported to the Bay of Honduras for life.

Capt. Mackenzie has received his Majeſty's pardon for the murder of the ſoldier at Fort Moree, by ſhooting him from a cannon, but is now detained in Newgate, and it is expected will be tried at the next Admiralty Seſſions, for piracy, in cutting out (with a detachment of his men) from under the guns of a Dutch fort on the coaſt of Africa, a Portugueſe ſhip, with Dutch colours, in conſequence of which a complaint has been laid againſt him by the Portugueſe Ambaſſador. Government detain 11,000 l. worth of his gold duſt till he gives an account of the King's ſtores, which were entruſted to his care. His father has died ſince his confinement, and left him an eſtate of 500 l. a-year; but it is thought he will not be able to make any thing of it, it being mortgaged for a conſiderable ſum. He is in a very poor ſtate of health.

It ſeems that D'Chameron and Mary Barbara Mackay his female accomplice, after the robbery, took poſt-chaiſe for Harwich; for at the end of the firſt ſtage, D'Chameron ſent two letters by the return of the chaiſe, one to Mr Stapleton, Mr M.'s attorney, in Clement's Inn, threatening him with returning privately to deſtroy him, if he attempts to get him taken: the other to Mrs Mackay, directing her to go and releaſe her huſband, but charging her not to take any body with her, and be as private and quiet as poſſible; and alſo threatening Mr Mackay, that if any attempts were made to diſcover where he was, he would return privately, and deſtroy him. From the channel through which theſe letters came, Mr Mackay judged they were gone to Harwich; upon which he wrote to the Poſtmaſter at Harwich an account of the tranſaction. The Poſtmaſter anſwered, that the perſons he had deſcribed were at Harwich by day-break on Saturday morning; and that they hired a boat for Holland, in which they immediately embarked, and went off.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the Royal Artillery, at the Black river, on the Muſquito Shore, dated the 24th of July laſt, to his brother in London.

"General Clark, Governor of Jamaica, ordered a veſſel to be hired proper to receive 200 troops; accordingly a ſmall brig of 60 tons (for ſhe was regiſtered in Kingſton for no more) was taken up and ſent us. She arrived the 17th inſtant, in ſeven days. Two officers were ordered on board by Brigadier General Etherington, who has the command, to ſee if ſhe was fit to carry 200 troops to Jamaica, which lies directly to windward of this, and the paſſage would be at leaſt five weeks in the midſt of the hurricane months. The officers reported, it was impoſſible to take on board more than fifty men at the utmoſt. In conſequence of which the General ordered a ſurvey upon her, by three Captains and two others; and their report in writing, ſworn to and ſigned, was, "that from the platform, which was fifty feet in length, where the men muſt lie on the deck, was only 33 inches, and in many parts no more than 24 and 26; four ſmall births only in the cabin for nine officers to ſleep in; no cabin windows; ſo that if it ſhould rain, or be ſuch bad weather as to make it neceſſary to batten down, we muſt either go on deck, or be ſtifled below." Their final report was, "that ſhe was abſolutely not fit to receive us on board." She was accordingly diſmiſſed, and proteſted againſt. So here we poor dogs, in temporary barracks, with 27 of the Artillery, and 100 of the Buffs, or 3d regiment, already ſick, muſt remain during the rainy ſeaſon, which will certainly carry off a great number of our men. Is it not a ſhame, that the lives of brave men ſhould be ſo ſacrificed, through the abominable miſmanagement and careleſſneſs of thoſe whoſe buſineſs and duty it was to have ordered it otherwiſe."

PRICE of STOCKS, Nov. 3.

Bank Stock, —
5 per cent. Ann. 102¼ a 10¼.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 82⅞ a 83.
3 per cent. con. 65⅝ a ⅞.
3 per cent. red. 63½ a 64½.
3 per cent. 1726, —
Long Ann. 19½ a 15-16ths.
Short Ann. 1778, 13⅜ a 7-16ths.
South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. Old Ann. 62½.
Ditto New Ann. —
Ditto 1751, —
India Stock, 149½ a 151.
3 per cent. Ann. 61¼ a ⅜.
India Bonds paid, —
Ditto unpaid, 37 a 38 prem.
Navy Bills, —
Exch. Bills, —
Lottery Tickets, 14 l. 17 s. 9 ½ d.

WIND AT DEAL, Nov. 2. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 3.

"This day, a levee was held at St James's, their Majeſties having come to town, where they are to remain till Saturday. The only thing of a particular nature was the introduction of the Daniſh Ambaſſador and his Lady.

"A marriage between the heir apparent of the Crown of Great Britain and the daughter of the Houſe of Orange, is ſaid to have been recommended by his Majeſty to the former great perſonage; but, upon enquiry, there is much reaſon to think the report without foundation, and that it owes its riſe merely to that conjecture politicians are ſo apt to run into.

"The Marquis of Buckingham and the Marquis of Lanſdown have been conſulted a-new, within theſe few days, on the forming a new Adminiſtration; but the *friends* that muſt come in with them are ſo numerous, that it has occaſioned a negociation to be opened with ſome of the Coalition, in preference to the giving up the reins of Government to the Marquiſſes. At any rate, there is not, by any means, *ſtamina* enough in the preſent Adminiſtration for it to ſtand the ſhock of parliamentary electricity!

"Many menaces are daily thrown out againſt a certain Aſiatic character; but the impending honour of Peerage that hovers about him, is certainly a prognoſtic in his favour, and the moſt happy indication of every thing being well with him.

"It is a fact, that inſtructions have been ſent off to the Britiſh Ambaſſadors at the Courts of Holland and Vienna, directing a requiſition to be made for the apprehending De Chameron, and the woman abſconded with him, in order to their being delivered up for the puniſhment they ſo juſtly deſerve. The Dutch Miniſter has alſo been privately ſolicited by a certain young nobleman, the brother of a noble Duke, on this head.

"The Common Hall, to be held to-morrow at Guildhall, for the purpoſe of inſtructing the repreſentatives of this city to further oppoſe the Shop-tax, is expected to prove the moſt crowded one that has been ſeen for many years. The friends of Government are uſing every means in their power to make a party; but the Reſolutions againſt the tax are expected to be carried with a high hand.

"This day, at noon, the Lord Mayor elect, with the Aldermen, Recorder, and City Officers, proceeded from Guildhall to the Lord Chancellor's in great Ormond Street, when his Lordſhip was preſented by the Recorder in a ſhort complimentary ſpeech to the Lord Chancellor, who was pleaſed to expreſs his Majeſty's approbation of him in the moſt handſome terms.

"This being Eſſoign day, previous to the Michaelmas term, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, the Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the other Judges, &c. went in grand cavalcade, and opened their reſpective Courts. Much buſineſs is expected after the long vacation; and, to ſpeak in the phraſeology of the law, a *good ſat term* in conſequence thereof is moſt anxiouſly looked for.

"Yeſterday, after the Privy Council had received the report from the Recorder of the convicts under ſentence of death, his Majeſty was cloſetted with him for near an hour, on the ſuggeſtion of a plan for the more ſpeedy execution of criminals in future, and which we hear is ſoon to be adopted."

The plan for procuring an additional ſupply of water to this city and ſuburbs, as well as to Leith, is now in great forwardneſs, and is expected to be fully completed early next year. We are, however, informed, that it is propoſed to bring this additional water through pipes made of caſt iron, inſtead of lead, through which it is at preſent conveyed. That caſt iron will be much cheaper, no one can have a doubt; but, how far the taſte of the water, which in this city is acknowledged to be equal, if not ſuperior to any in Europe, will be preſerved, is another queſtion, and merits ſerious conſideration.

At Thirſk fair, on the 28th and 29th ult. ſheep, of which there was a great ſhew, ſold lower than for ſome time paſt, as did alſo horned cattle. Cheeſe from 2 s. 4 d. to 2 s. 8 d. per ſtone.

Thurſday, at Rothbury fair, there was a large ſhew of black cattle, when both fat and lean ſold remarkably well.

Saturday ſe'ennight, William Richardſon, a ſeaman, belonging to a brig in Mr Scourfield's dock, Sunderland, that was employed in ſcraping the main-maſt, by a miſtake in ſome of the people on board letting go a rope, he fell a conſiderable height, and was killed on the ſpot. A ſubſcription was humanely ſet on foot by the owner, for his widow, and the ſum of 15 l. was collected, to her great relief.

Friday ſe'ennight, about ſeven at night, the Fanny, Captain David Smith, jun. belonging to Newcaſtle, making for the harbour, and ſtanding cloſe in ſhore, was, by the changing of the wind from S. W. to E. N. E. with a ſudden ſquall, driven upon Hendon Rock, near Suter Point, and ſunk in five minutes; the crew with difficulty ſaved themſelves, by climbing upon the rocks; but, from the darkneſs of the night, two of them fell over a precipice, one of whom was killed on the ſpot, the other had his thigh bone broke, and was otherwiſe much bruiſed, but is now in a fair way of recovery; the ſhip is ſince gone to pieces, and the ſeaman who was killed, has left a widow and three children to lament his loſs.

Monday, as ſeveral ſhips were making for Sunderland harbour, the Good Intent, Captain Bourn, ſtruck on the bar; another ſhip ran foul of her, and carried away her main and mizen-maſts; but ſhe has ſince got into the harbour.

Extract of a letter from Elſinore, Oct. 18.

"We have yeſterday received accounts of the loſs of the brig Lark of Dunbar, Captain Alexander Cannon, on the Schaw reef, the 9th inſtant, being in ballaſt, and bound for Roſtuck. As alſo the Flora of Leith, Captain James Young, from London to Gottenburg, with goods, ſtranded on the Holmes on the coaſt of Jutland the 27th ult. Part of the Lark's rigging materials are ſaved, and all the goods *per* the Flora, Captain Young, were got ſafe aſhore."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 1.

" The Freeholders of the County of Dublin aſſembled yeſterday at Kilmainham, agreeable to public requiſition, when an appology was made for the Sheriff's non-attendance by the Sub-ſheriff, who alſo acquainted the aſſembly that he had been authoriſed to fill his place, as he had a letter to produce to that purpoſe. This was immediately oppoſed on the principle, that no inſtance of the like could be brought in proof, when Alderman Horan moved, That the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly ſhould take the chair; which being ſeconded, that patriotic gentleman declared, that he came there for quite another purpoſe, and did not know of the meeting, and wiſhed to be excuſed from that particular honour; he mentioned however, in the ſtrongeſt terms, his abſolute diſlike to the principle of the twenty reſolutions, and the bill deriving from the ſame, though the original propoſitions had met his hearty concurrence.

" Lord *Luttrell* endeavoured to prove, that it would be much better to poſtpone this meeting, as but few attended; that with reſpect to the whole tenor of the commercial bill, he did not take upon him to underſtand it; he however maintained, that no other gentleman had a right to take the chair but the Sub-ſheriff, in the abſence of the High Sheriff, as being equally an officer of the Crown.

" Mr *Binns* contended that there had not been a fuller or more reſpectable meeting in his remembrance upon any former important occaſion.

" Mr Willes entered into a defence of the right of freeholders calling to the chair any private gentleman they thought proper. In the courſe of his arguments, he inſiſted that men of but middling fortunes had much better reaſon to attend to public affairs, than men of great landed property; becauſe their property being but ſmall, it was incumbent on them to attend to it with particular watchfulneſs.—He mentioned that, in the ſeveral reſolutions in different ages, the principal actors and aſſertors of liberty were men poſſeſſing only moderate property; for, ſaid he, liberty is as precious to a man of ſmall property, as to a man who poſſeſſes a great one. In ſupport of the right of freeholders aſſembling to debate upon a ſubject in which they are intereſted, he adduced the opinion of the Court of King's Bench, and the arguments made uſe of by his Majeſty's Attorney General in the caſe of " the King againſt Reily," where the right is fully allowed and eſtabliſhed.

" He was then followed by Counſellor Guineſs, who coincided in opinion with him, and contended that the freeholders have a right to nominate a perſon to the chair, without the intervention of the Sheriff, and that the ſame had been determined in the King's Bench, in the caſe of a late well-known attachment. The queſtion was again put with regard to the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly taking the chair, which was declared by the Sub ſheriff to be unanimouſly carried.

Lord *Luttrell* then ſaid, that he had given it his negative; but he ſpoke ſo low, that no gentleman preſent heard him. The requiſition of the 39 freeholders was read, previous to the proceeding to buſineſs, when Alderman Horan produced two reſolves, and preſented them to the chair, which were read over.

" Here Mr Savage of Laughlinſtown, who poſſeſſes a conſiderable property in the county, called the attention of the meeting, and after a very animated ſpeech, in which he condemned Mr Orde's bill in terms of very great aſperity, produced reſolutions which he read, and offered to the freeholders for their approbation—their elegant, patriotic language, ſeemed to gain the immediate preference from the whole aſſembly.—Mr Conolly alſo declared, that they were much more acceptable to him, as the word " invidious" was in the former, which could not be generally applicable, as his Grace of Rutland, and ſeveral other perſonages that uſed their influence to ſupport the commercial ſyſtem, were, he was convinced, fully of opinion, that it would be for the real advavantage of Ireland.

" The queſtion being put on the firſt reſolution, it was oppoſed by his Lordſhip on the principle of the illegality of the aſſembly, when a diviſion enſued, and, on caſting up the numbers, there were for the queſtion 60; againſt it 6.—Tellers Mr Savage and Lord Luttrell.

" The other reſolves paſſed without a diviſion.

" A motion was then made for thanks to the glorious One Hundred and Ten, when Mr Molyneux made a pointed obſervation, that however the nation had been indebted to them for their patriotic firmneſs, the apparent zeal of ſome had ariſen alone from their connections with the Oppoſition in the Britiſh Parliament. This urged the chairman to declare himſelf unconnected with party—that the effects of party had hitherto ruined Britain; that he ſhould ever endeavour to oppoſe its baneful effects in this kingdom; that his ſole motive was the real good and conſtitutional welfare of this country; and that relationſhip with Mr Fox, the Duke of Richmond, or any others, had no influence whatever on his political conduct. Mr Molyneux then declared he had not in the ſmalleſt degree glanced at the Right Hon. Gentleman's character, which he held in the higheſt veneration. The queſtion was then unanimouſly agreed to.

" Thanks were then propoſed to Sir Edward Newenham, for obeying the inſtructions of his conſtituents, in oppoſing the commercial regulations, which, after an ineffectual attempt to include Mr Gardiner in the ſame, was likewiſe agreed to.

" A motion was then made, that Sir William Fortick ſhould take the chair, which being complied with, Mr Napper Tandy propoſed a reſolution of thanks to the Right Honourable Thomas Conolly, for his ſteady and upright conduct in the chair, which Lord Luttrell oppoſing, a diviſion was called for, when all but two concurred in the reſolve.

" The meeting was then diſſolved by motion."

For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS the contagious ſpirit of oppoſition is likely ſoon to make its way through all ranks of men, in regard to the propoſed diminution of the Judges, it would moſt undoubtedly be very proper, before the current flows with too ſtrong a tide, that the other ſide of the queſtion ſhould be conſidered. Now, as ſome few things have occurred to me, which ſeem to place the matter in a more favourable light, I beg leave to ſubmit them to the public; and, as I can ſeriouſly declare, that I am noways perſonally intereſted in the matter, (which it is inſinuated is not the caſe with the framer of the Haddington reſolutions), I hope my arguments, whatever they are, will be allowed their proper weight, I mean with thoſe who are free of all private views, to whom only I mean to ſpeak, and for a very good reaſon, becauſe none elſe would hear me.

I ſhall begin then, with a query or two, as this, I ſuppoſe, is the genteeleſt mode of argument. And firſt, I would aſk all you rational diſintereſted people, Whether if it were true, what party malignancy aſſerts, that the number of Judges at preſent upon our Bench, are hardly ſufficient, with the utmoſt attention and diligence, to expedite the buſineſs which comes before them; whether, I ſay, that a propoſal to diminiſh them could ever have been made? For I would put entirely out of the queſtion, ſo paultry a reaſon hung up to public view, as the augmentation of ſalary. You and I, my friends, I think, will anſwer immediately, No! moſt certainly. But then, perhaps, although it ſeems to be reaſonable to be thus convinced, that the number of Judges are too many, you would wiſh to have it evidently appear to your own eyes and underſtandings that this is really the caſe. Now, here you and I muſt differ, and therefore, I aſk you, in the ſecond place,

Whether or not there are not times and ſeaſons when ſtrong and cogent reaſon, or truth, muſt be kept aloof from the public eye for a time? Now, my friends, do you not perceive, that this is entirely applicable to the caſe in point? Is not the madneſs of the Ayrſhire reſolvers ſtrongly reprobated upon this very ground, becauſe there is behind the curtain ſatisfactory conviction which ſhall be brought forth in due time?

Thirdly, taking it for granted, that the number of Judges are too many, and that we ſhall all, by and by, be convinced of this, let us try if we cannot ourſelves perceive ſome advantage accruing from the diminution.

It is an old proverb founded on truth, that what is every body's buſineſs is nobody's. Muſt not, therefore, the buſineſs of the Parliament Houſe be more effectually attended to by the fewer number than the greater? Further, will not the number of brilliant lawyers be hereby in time diminiſhed; and will not that be productive of advantage to the people, and eaſe to the Bench? I do not mean by this, that the diminution of the Judges is to prove deſtructive of genius; but, from the fewneſs of their number, and importance of their ſalaries, no lawyer can have an eye to the Bench, who is not poſſeſſed of ſome other advantage than merely a brilliant capacity; conſequently, other fields will be explored, where genius is more likely to be rewarded. Take it for granted then, that only one or two of theſe, at moſt, ſhall appear in one generation; will not this be very fortunate? For what has oratorical argument to do with law; does it not profeſſedly, at times, act for its confuſion and ſubverſion? For my part, (judging from the effect upon myſelf,) I have often pitied the Judges, when two of theſe oratorical geniuſes have happened to appear on oppoſite ſides. For, perfectly convinced by the firſt haranguer, I ſhould certainly have given deciſion in his favour, had I been a Judge, and allowed to retain the impreſſion. But behold all is overturned in an inſtant; and, when I endeavour to have recourſe to my former ideas, the remembrance is imperfect, and I remain in a ſtate of ſuſpence. Now, the number of theſe geniuſes being reduced, it is not to be expected, that, in future years more than one will be in a cauſe. The advantage of this is obvious; for, beſides what has been already mentioned, will it not have a tendency to diminiſh the number of law-ſuits, by making men carefully guard againſt every thing which may have a chance to produce them? For, ſuch is the ſtrange prejudice which people in general have got for lawyers of noted capacity, that no man would chuſe to bring forward any capital cauſe, without he were aſſured of ſuch a one to plead it; therefore, the leſſening the number of ſuch muſt be conducive to caution and good conduct; for, as the many advertiſements of medicines that can cure every ſort of diſorder, make men too free with their conſtitutions, ſo do the number of theſe lawyers act upon the minds of men.

Having thus very clearly ſet before your eyes theſe real advantages, and, moreover, the certainty, from hints given by thoſe who know what is what, that others will appear in proper ſeaſon, there is juſt one other point to be conſidered, which being that which will moſt likely make the deepeſt impreſſion upon all ſorts of people, I have reſerved for the laſt diſcuſſion; I mean the propoſed diminution being ſuppoſed an infringement of an article of the Union. And here I muſt obſerve, with all due humility to thoſe who imagine that they perfectly underſtand theſe articles, that they may be miſtaken in their conception of them. For, does not the paper of Monday inform the Gentlemen of Ayrſhire, that they have not underſtood them? and ſurely, amongſt theſe Gentlemen, there will be ſome at leaſt of as good capacity as ourſelves? Now, admitting that we have been miſunderſtanding theſe articles all along, is it deſirable, think you, to tranſmit, as it were by inheritance, this error to our poſterity? If the articles are be infringed, the ſooner the better, that we and our children may know upon what ground we ſtand: For, if they can be infringed, we may depend upon it, what is not done at preſent will be done at ſome future period; and a man who would wiſh to leave his children an idea of rights which have no real exiſtence, is as fooliſh as he who grants them a conveyance of an eſtate which is the property of another. I am aware that this Union affair will be a ſubject of much hue and cry with many a one who are very ignorant of the matter, becauſe it is ſuited to awake our paſſions. The love of our country is ſo congenial to our ſouls, that a mere flaſh of imagination is ſufficient, at times, to create diſtreſs about it. I feel it ſo at this inſtant; and, in ſpite of the reaſons which ſo ſtrongly ſway me upon this occaſion, am hurried away by an irreſiſtible impulſe into the regions of foreboding fancy. Methinks I ſee poor Scotland in the perſon of old King Lear, when he had given away his kingdom to his daughters—he and his hundred knights being to remain with them by turns. No doubt much cajoling had taken place before this gift was made; but, behold the iſſue—" What! a hundred knights?" ſays one. " Is not fifty ſufficient? You fill our court with riot and confuſion." (This, however, I am ſure, cannot apply to our Judges). " What need of fifty knights?" ſays another. " What need of twenty? What need of ten? Nay, what of one? Cannot our ſervants ſerve you?" Alas! alas! Poor Scotland! Already has the firſt part taken place. What need of *fifteen?* Who knows but the progreſſion may follow, and you at laſt, like poor King Lear, be left to the care and mercy of ſtrangers, who, ſhould they remember your better days, it would, alas! be only to deſpiſe you. How am I carried away! Methinks I ſee the people wringing their hands, and woefully lamenting; and the poor reverie man of Ayrſhire, ſounding his trumpet through the nation, and expoſing himſelf, like King Lear, to all the fury of the raging elements. Methinks I ſee him encounter with ſome ſimple ſhepherd, who at a diſtance is yet ignorant of this great diſaſter, and only weeping for the deſtruction of his fold. " Weep not," he cries, " perhaps all may yet be well." " O no," ſays the ſhepherd; " no, it was the wolf." " Wolves!" ſays the reverie man. " Wolves indeed. Yet ſomething may be done." " O nothing, Sir; nothing. I ſaw them all devoured. All my ſheep devoured."—" And do you weep for them! I thought you lamented for the infringement of the Union!" But whither has fancy carried me?—Let me return to reaſon and conviction, and leave ſuch ridiculous chimerical flights to the reverie writer of Ayrſhire. A.A.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND.

Oct. 16. Amity of Dyſart, Bridges, from Marſtrand, for Memel.
Elizabeth of and from Inverkeithing, Greig, for Copenhagen.
Thetis of and from Stromneſs, Bain, for Copenhagen, ballaſt.
Adventure of Leith, Turnbull, from Gottenburgh, for Riga.
Peggy of and from Alloa, Paterſon, for Memel, ballaſt.
Mary and Margaret of and from Kennet pans, Carſwell, for Dantzick, ditto.
Farmer and Janet of and from Kincardine, Stewart, for ditto.

Remain.—Elizabeth of Kirkcaldy, Beveridge, from Memel.

ELSINORE, 18*th October*, 1785. Wind S. N. E.

WALTER WOOD.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Nov. 3. Bowmore, M'Donald, from Lairne, with ſalt; Jane and Jeanie, Cowell, from Drogheda, with oats; Jeanie, Balantyne, from Stornoway, with goods; Hopewell, Carrick, from Drogheda, with oats.—4. Iſobella, Lamont, from Long Iſland, with kelp; and ſeven buſſes from the herring fiſhing.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Nov. 7. Leviathan, Nicol, from Middleby, with apples and wood hoops; Leviathan, Benſon, from Arrandale, with wood; Jean, Brown, from Glaſgow, with goods; Mercury, Kincaid, from Borrowſtounneſs, with Cinders.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Nov. 4.

	Beſt.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	21 s. 0 d.	19 s. 6 d.	17 s. 0 d.
Barley,	16 6	15 0	13 4
Oats,	15 6	13 0	10 6
Peaſe,	14 9	13 0	11 6

THE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, NEW TOWN,

WILL be opened for ſervice on Sunday ſe'ennight, the 20th inſtant. Mr CLEEVE will attend in the Veſtry of the Chapel every day next week, from one o'clock to two, to fill up the remaining ſubſcriptions for the ſeats.

Friday next the 11*th inſtant, will be publiſhed,*

A SELECTION of PSALMS and HYMNS, adapted to places of worſhip in general, but chiefly deſigned to be uſed in the above Chapel from the day it is opened.

Sold by W. Gordon, Parliament Square.

A NEW NOVEL.

This Day was publiſhed,

(Handſomely printed in 3 Vols. Duodecimo. Price 9 s. ſewed.)

THE

ADVENTURES of GEORGE MAITLAND, Eſq.

IN this performance the events are various; the incidents natural, yet ſurpriſing; the characters numerous, yet diverſified. It poſſeſſes the character of novelty, the vivacity of contraſt, and the allurement of ſenſibility. With theſe advantages it inculcates leſſons of the ſoundeſt morality, and teaches the paſſions to be obedient to the call of virtue.

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And Sold by the Bookſellers in Edinburgh, Glaſgow, Perth, and Dundee,

(Price Eight pence)

TWO LETTERS TO THE PUBLIC:

Containing

A NARRATIVE OF THE CASE OF WILLIAM MILLS,

Who was lately executed in Edinburgh for the crime of Houſebreaking; with a Copy of his Laſt Speech, and a Defence of the Doctrine on which his Hope was founded—ſhewing, That the Goſpel of Chriſt is preached to ſinners without diſtinction, proclaiming ſalvation to every one that believes; that it is ſuited to give peace of conſcience and joyful hope to the moſt unworthy; and that the belief of this truth is that alone which can purify the hearts of men, and lead them to ſerve the LIVING GOD.

BY HENRY DAVID INGLIS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

M. NEWBIGGING MANTUA-MAKER, takes the liberty of informing the Public in general, and her Friends in particular, That ſhe is juſt arrived from London, where ſhe has been for ſome time; begs leave to return her moſt grateful thanks for their paſt favours, the continuance of which ſhe will uſe her utmoſt endeavour to merit.

N. B. Commiſſions from the country punctually anſwered.

Baron Grant's Cloſe, Edinburgh, Nov. 7. 1785.

Thoſe who are curious in FRUIT-TREES

MAY now be ſupplied at the new Foreign Nurſery, No. 5. Sloane-Street, Knightsbridge, from the moſt capital and complete collection of all kinds from Paris and the ſouth of France that certainly ever was in Great-Britain, ſuch as Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, Plumb, Cherry, Apple, Pear, and Vine-Trees, &c. being healthy, good-ſeaſoned Plants. A great variety of trained Fruit-Trees of different ages for Walls or Hot-houſes, and Dwarfs in Pots, the beſt kinds for forcing. Alſo, a great variety of French Carnation Layers, (large flowers) at a moderate price. All orders from the country addreſſed as J. BALDWIN, as above, will be executed with fidelity.

N. B. The Pears and Apples are all choice Fruit for the table, and being on the French Quince and Paradiſe ſtocks, produce immediately; whereas it is well known that the Pear-Trees, as grafted in this country on Crab Stocks, run all to wood, and ſeldom produce till they are ten years old, or more, to plant ſuitable for poſterity.

* * Catalogues may be had gratis, at No. 8. Coventry Street, at No. 1. Finch Lane, Cornhill, at the Nurſery, and of Mr Joſeph Archibald ſeedſman, Chaple Street, Edinburgh.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of Mr GRAHAME of Morphie.

THE Creditors of ROBERT GRAHAME of Morphie, Eſq; will pleaſe give in to William Baillie writer in Montroſe, betwixt and the firſt of December next, notes of the debts owing by himſelf [illegible] taken for their payment. Not to be repeated.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Thurſday the 24th of November, at twelve o'clock mid-day, in Charles White's, on the Shore of Leith,

THE

SLOOP LADY CHARLOTTE,

No. 1. a ſtout new veſſel, about 70 tons burden, completely rigged for ſea.

ALSO,

On Monday the 28th current, in James Hardie's, vintner at Grangemouth, the LIGHTER GLASGOW, No. 2. likewiſe a ſtout new veſſel conſtructed to carry 50 tons through the Canal.

Articles of roup, and conditions of ſale of both veſſels to be ſeen by applying to Nicol Baird, Surveyor for the Canal Company, at Kelvinhead, by Kilſyth, who is empowered to diſpoſe of ſaid veſſels by private bargain any time before the days of ſale. Nov. 4. 1785.

ARGYLE-SHIRE.

THE Eſtate of DUNARDRY is to be Sold by roup within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 7th day of December next, at five o'clock afternoon, in one or more lots as purchaſers ſhall incline. If the latter, the following are propoſed—

I. DUNARDRY, BARINLUASGAN, BARINDAFF, DUNANS, and BARDARROCH—Rent 202 l. 7 s. 8 d. Sterling.

II. KILMICHAEL-INVERLUSSY—Rent 136 l. 12 s. 2 d.

III. ACHACHOIS—Rent 53 l. 6 s.

The whole to be ſet up at twenty years purchaſe.

For further particulars apply to James Ferrier writer to the ſignet.

FARMS IN ROXBURGHSHIRE TO LET.

TO be LET and entered to at Whitſunday next, the following FARMS, belonging to Sir John Riddell of Riddell, Baronet, lying in the parish of Lilliesleaf and county of Roxburgh, viz. The Farm of Riddelhill, poſſeſſed by Gavin Amos; the Farm of Roſmilo, poſſeſſed by Simon Laidlaw. Theſe farms are very extenſive, and alſo very improveable, there being plenty of ſhell marl on the grounds.

As alſo the following Farms, lying in the parish of Morebattle, and ſheriffdom of Roxburgh, viz. The farm of Over Whitton, poſſeſſed by William Gibſon, conſiſting of 683 acres; the farm of Heatherlands, poſſeſſed by Andrew Purves, conſiſting of 381 acres; Heavyſide mill and farm, poſſeſſed by James Fletcher, conſiſting of 124 acres; the farm of Cherrytrees, poſſeſſed by William Riddell, conſiſting of 298 acres. Theſe farms are alſo very improveable, lie within ſix miles of the town of Kelſo; and turnip crops have been raiſed in that quarter with great ſucceſs.

For particulars, apply to James Keay writer, Prince's ſtreet, Edinburgh.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

JUDICIAL SALE OF CARNTYNE.

Now divided into Lots.

THE Lands of CARNTYNE, and others, lying in the Barony parish of Glaſgow, and county of Lanerk, formerly advertiſed to be ſold in one Lot, are, by authority of the Court of Seſſion, now divided into five ſeparate Lots, conform to a ſcheme thereof in proceſs, and are to be expoſed to Public Roup and Sale, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 24th day of November curt. betwixt the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock afternoon, in the Lots following, viz.

LOT I. Comprehends the whole Lands holding of the Crown, viz. The three-ſhilling and four-penny Land of old extent, in Carntyne, and ſixteen-ſhilling and eight-penny land there; and alſo, the other ſixteen-ſhilling and eight-penny Land in Over-Carntyne, and which Lands contain 154 acres and 18 falls.

The groſs rent of lands in this Lot is	L.	148	2	8
From which deduct 8-5th for teinds, (the teinds not being valued, and the common debtor having no right to the ſame,)		29	12	6 4-12ths
Nota. The teinds formerly belonged to the Archbiſhop of Glaſgow as church-teinds, and now belong to the Crown, and are let in tack to the town of Glaſgow, who only draw a tack duty of 4 l. 2 s. 6 d. for the ſame.				
Remains of ſtock	L.	118	10	1 8-12ths
Deduct public burdens,		11	1	6 3-12ths
Free rent of Lands in Lot I.	L.	107	8	7 5-12ths
Which, at 24 years purchaſe, being the proven value, is	L.	2578	6	10
In Lot I. is alſo included a ſeu-duty, payable by John Simpſon, of 5 s. which, at 20 years purchaſe, is		5	0	0
In ſaid Lot are the cart-houſes of Carntyne, which yield a rent of 14 l 2 s. 8 d. which, at 6 years purchaſe, amount to		84	16	0
Therefore upſet price of Lot I. is	L.	2668	2	10

LOT II. comprehends the Lands of Lightburn, conſiſting of 35 acres 3 roods 21 falls, or thereby; and the Lands of Netherfield or Brandrumhill, containing 12 acres, or thereby, (excepting 6 acres thereof ſold to William Gray, &c. (all of which Lands hold of the heirs or ſucceſſors of John Clark.

The groſs rent of the Lands in this Lot is	L.	43	16	3
From which deduct, as the valued teind, (the common debtor having no right to the ſame)		2	8	8 10-12ths
Remains of ſtock,	L.	41	7	6 2-12ths
Deduct public burdens,		5	1	10 8-12ths
Free rent of Lands in Lot II.	L.	36	5	7 6-12ths
Which, at 24 years purchaſe, being the proven value, is		870	15	0
In Lot II. is alſo included James Berry's ſeu-duty, which is L. 13 13 4				
This ſeu-duty, being valued at 20 years purchaſe, is		273	6	8
Therefore upſet price of Lot II. is	L.	1144	1	8

LOT III. comprehends the Lands of Weſter Mailling of Weſter Cunſlie of Proven, including the houſeing thereon, with the burden of the preſent highway, and which are held of Archibald Stewart, Eſq; and alſo the Lands of Springbog, or Eaſter Mailling of Weſter Cunſlie, which are held of the Miſs Aitchiſons, and which haill Lands contain 73 acres 1 rood 26 falls.

The groſs rent of Lands in Lot III. is	L.	77	3	1
From which deduct, as the valued teinds, (the common debtor having no right to the ſame)		2	6	5 11-12ths
Remains of ſtock,	L.	74	16	7 1-12th
Deduct public burdens,		4	10	1 4-12ths
Free rent of Lands in Lot III.		70	6	5 9-12ths
Which, at 24 years purchaſe, being the proven value, is		1687	15	6
Add the Coal in the Lands of Weſter Cunſlie, which is ſet for 30 years, from 1ſt January 1778, for 7 l. yearly, and is valued at 6 years purchaſe		42	0	0
Total value of Lot III		1729	15	6

LOT IV. comprehends the Lands of Rachaſly, which are held of the heirs of the ſaid John Clark; and alſo the four parks or incloſures of the Hill of Rachaſly, which are held of the Miſs Aitchiſons, and which Lands contain 121 acres 1 rood 14 falls.

The groſs rent of the Lands in Lot IV. is	L.	70	5	0
From which deduct as the valued teind (the common debtor having no right to the ſame)		2	16	1 8-12ths
Remains of ſtock,		67	8	10 4-12ths
Deduct public burdens,		6	9	7 5-12ths
Free rent of lands in Lot IV.	L.	60	19	2 11-12ths
Which, at 24 years purchaſe, is		1463	1	10
And the Coal under ſaid Lands, yielding of year-valued at 24 years purchaſe, which being				
Total value of Lot IV.	L.	1628	16	10

LOT V. Comprehends the Coal in the Lands of Haghill, which is the property of John and Robert Tods, and was ſet by them in tack to the deceaſed John Cameron, and was again ſubſet to Andrew Gray for 20 years, from 1ſt January 1778, and for which, and the machinery thereof, Andrew Gray pays of yearly rent 60 l.

The above Coal is valued at 6 years purchaſe of its rent of 60 l. which is	L.	360	0	0
The machinery thereon, the property of the common debtor, is valued at		180	0	0
Total value of Lot V.	L.	540	0	0

The above Lands are pleaſantly ſituated about two miles from Glaſgow, command a beautiful proſpect all around, and are capable of great improvement.

The articles of roup and title-deeds are to be ſeen in the office of Mr John Callender, depute-clerk of ſeſſion; and, for further particulars, apply to Robert Trotter writer to the ſignet, or to Thomas Buchanan, writer in Glaſgow, factor on the eſtate, with the laſt of whom the plan of the eſtate, and copies of the ſcheme of the above Lots, is left.

SALE OF LANDS IN MID-LOTHIAN.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 16th of November curt. betwixt five and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS of HAYFIELD, lying in the pariſhes of Weſt and Mid Calder, with the Superiority of the Lands of Tolcroſs, lying in the pariſh of St Cuthbert's.

The lands of Hayfield, when all ſet in tack, paid 138 l. of free rent, after deduction of all public burdens; and, with the ſuperiority of Tolcroſs, entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification. The teinds of the whole lands are valued, and exhauſted by the miniſter's ſtipend.

There is a modern-built manſion-houſe upon Hayfield, with ſuitable offices. It is ſituated ſixteen miles from Edinburgh, four miles ſouth-weſt from Mid-Calder, in an agreeable ſpot, lying conveniently for every kind of country amuſement. There are about 120 acres of ground around the houſe, incloſed and ſubdivided, and a conſiderable quantity of thriving wood upon it, which is now come to be valuable.

The houſe and incloſures may be entered into when a purchaſer pleaſes; and the greateſt part of the price may remain in his hands.

If purchaſers incline, the lands of Hayfield will be ſold ſeparately, and the ſuperiority retained.

For further particulars, apply to Archibald Tod, writer to the ſignet, who has power to conclude a private bargain. The tenants will ſhow the grounds.

JUDICIAL SALE OF

Lands in the County of Argyle.

TO be Sold by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe in Edinburgh, upon the 24th day of February 1786, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills,

The following SUBJECTS, belonging to NEILL M'KELLAR of Daill, viz.

The three merk land of Stroneſkar, the four and one half merk land of Glaſvar, and the right of mid ſuperiority of the five merk lands of Barmulloch, the twenty-ſix ſhilling eight penny land of Letternamolt, the three merk land of Succothmodden, and of the ſhealing called Arilochshennoch, in Benleave, all lying in the pariſh of Kilmichael, in Glaſſrie. The whole lands hold of ſubjects ſuperior. The free yearly rent is proved to be 23 l. 4 s. 1 d. Sterling, and the upſet price, which is fixed at twenty-three years purchaſe of that rent, amounts to 540 l. 13 s. 11 d. Sterling.

The lands are commodiouſly ſituated in the diviſion of Argyle, and capable of great improvement. There is a ſmall manſion-houſe, and an excellent ſteading of offices, on the lands of Stroneſkar.

The articles of roup are to be ſeen in the office of Mr John Callander, depute clerk of Seſſion; and copies thereof, and of the ſchemes of the rental and value, are to be ſeen in the hands of Allan M'Dougal, writer to the ſignet, agent in the ſale, who will inform as to other particulars.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday 21ſt December 1785, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

I. The Barony of CLOWDEN, *alias* NEWARK, lying in the pariſh of Kirkpatrick-Irongray, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, comprehending the lands and farms of Rowton Bridge, Upper, Nether, and Mid Dalwhairn, Lagg, Rouchtree, Hallhill, Cohboxholm, Newark Braes, Whinnyhill, Ingleſton, Gateſide, or Rirkpatrick and Clowden, with the corn, barley, and wheat mills, a ſalmon-fiſhing in the river Clowden, and the vice patronage of the pariſh of Kirkpatrick Irongray.

This eſtate is of a remarkable good ſoil, well incloſed and ſubdivided with thriving full-grown hedges. It is at preſent in good condition, and there is ſufficiency of ſhell-marl upon it to keep it ſo. It contains about 1870 acres, whereof 1500 are arable and meadow, about 90 wood land, and the remainder very good paſture. The preſent rent is 881 l. 6 s. 1 d. Sterling; but a conſiderable riſe may be depended on at the expiry of the current leaſes. It holds of the Crown, and ſtands rated in the ceſs-books at 1260 l. 10 s. Scots. The teinds are valued, and the purchaſer will have right to them.

The woods are well incloſed, and very thriving. At laſt cutting they ſold for upwards of 700 l. Sterling, excluſive of the woods on Hallhill, which are preſently fit for ſale.

This eſtate is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Clowden, within three miles of the town of Dumfries; and it has many delightful ſituations upon it for building a manſion-houſe, which would command the view of the rivers Nith and Clowden, the town and port of Dumfries, the whole gentlemens ſeats in that rich and populous neighbourhood, the Solway Frith, and the Cumberland hills.

N. B. Mr W. Black, at Nando's Coffeehouſe, London, can give a full deſcription of this eſtate.

II. The Lands of Over and Nether BARNCLEUGHS, lying in the ſaid pariſh and county, within a mile and a half of Clowden, conſiſting of about 200 acres, whereof 160 are arable, and 19 moſs, where there is an inexhauſtible quantity of ſhell-marl.

Theſe Lands are all ſufficiently incloſed and ſubdivided with good ſtone walls. The preſent rent is only 50 l.; but, when the current leaſe expires, at Martinmas 1787, a conſiderable riſe will be got.

The teinds are valued, and the purchaſer will have right to them.

III. The Lands and Eſtate of GELSTON, lying in the pariſhes of Kelton and Buittle, and county aforeſaid, comprehending the farms of Boreland and Gelſton, with the mill and mill-lands; and Craigley in the pariſh of Kelton, and Cuil in the pariſh of Buittle, containing about 1360 acres, all of an exceeding rich quality, well incloſed and ſubdivided with ſtone walls and full-grown fencible hedges.

On this eſtate there is a good manſion-houſe and offices, with a garden and orchard, and ſome thriving plantations; and an inexhauſtible quantity of ſhell-marl for improving the ſame, and for ſale to the neighbouring heritors.

The eſtate is let to good tenants, at about 600 l. Sterling of yearly rent. The whole holds of the Crown, and the lands of Boreland afford a freehold qualification on the old extent. The teinds are valued, and the purchaſer will have right to them in the pariſh of Buittle, and to a current tack of the teinds in the pariſh of Kelton.

The ſituation of Gelſton is very convenient and inviting; being within three miles of the ſea-port of Auchencairn, on the Solway Frith, and two miles of the great military road leading from Carlyle to Portpatrick, to both of which there are good roads.

IV. Theſe parts of the Barony of GLASNOCK, lying in the pariſh of Penningham and county of Wigton, comprehending the farms of Over and Nether Glaſnocks, Killeal, Kirkchriſt, and Killymore, with a ſalmon fiſhing in the river Bladnoch, and the ſuperiority of the lands of Drummory and Carsbuie, lying in the pariſh of Kirkcowan, and county of Wigton.

Theſe are good grazing lands both for black cattle and ſheep. The preſent rent, including the ſea-duties in Kirkcowan pariſh, is only 124 l. 12 s. 9 d. 6 12ths; but the tenants paid large graſſums in 1766, when their leaſes commenced; ſo in 1787, when they expire, a great riſe may be depended on, large offers being already made. The teinds are valued; and the tenants pay all the public burdens, ſtipend excepted.

V. The Farm of CULSCADDEN, in the pariſh of Sorbie and county of Wigtown, alſo part of the ſaid barony of Glaſſnock, let at 160 l. per annum, conſiſting of about 290 acres, all good arable land, except about 15 acres, lying on the Bay of Wigtown, and having a ſafe port for exporting the produce of the lands.

This farm is all incloſed and ſubdivided, has within it an inexhauſtible quantity of ſhell-marl, and ſea-ſhells; and the kelp on the ſhore yields from ten to twelve guineas every third year.

The teinds are valued.

The title deeds, conditions of ſale, tacks, rentals, plans, and meaſurements of the ſeveral eſtates before mentioned, will be ſeen in the hands of William Campbell writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh. And for further information, apply to Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain.

John Linton in Gateſide, near Dumfries, will ſhew the eſtate of Clowden, Mr Heron, jun. of Ingleſton, the eſtate of Gelſton, and Mr Cockburn at Cree-bridge the lands in Wigtownſhire.

INN TO LET.

THAT well frequented INN in Brechin, preſently poſſeſſed by Colin Smith the proprietor, for any number of years as can be agreed upon, and to be entered to at Whitſunday or Martinmas 1786. The ſituation is well known to be a proper ſtage betwixt Aberdeen and Perth, having excellent accommodation for travellers, and good ſtabling for horſes. There is alſo in town a good weekly market, and ſeveral fairs through the year. Any perſon inclining to make a bargain may apply to Colin Smith at Brechin.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH

TO BE SOLD—BY ADJOURNMENT.

THERE will be expoſed to SALE by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 30th day of November 1785, betwixt the hours of four and eight in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, at a reduced price,

Thoſe parts of the Lands and Eſtate of KILGRASTON, ſtill remaining unſold, being Lot III. called the lands of KIRKPOTTIE, MEIKLEFIELDIES, and CLOCHRIDGESTONE, lying contiguous in the pariſh of Dron, and within four miles of the town of Perth. They conſiſt of 676 acres 1 rood 36 falls, 264 acres 3 roods and 9 falls whereof have been planted, in the view of building a Manſion-houſe. The plantations are in high order, and the lands hold of the Crown, and the proprietor will be entitled to vote at the election of a member of Parliament for the county.

The free proven rent of this Lot, after deducing public burdens, is 208 l. 15 s. 5 d. 11-12ths.—The woods upon the lands are valued at 1334 l.; and the upſet price, including the value of the wood, will be 5334 l. 6 s. 7 d. 6-12ths.

The articles of roup are to be ſeen at the office of Mr John Callander, depute-clerk of Seſſion; and the progreſs of writs, rentals and plans of the lands, will be ſhown by William Lumſdaine, clerk to the ſignet, who will inform as to other particulars.—John Rutherford, jun. writer in Perth, the preſent factor, will alſo ſhow rentals, and William Chalmers at Kilgraſton will ſhow the grounds.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon the 22d day of November 1785, between the hours of 4 and 6 afternoon,

That Part of the Lands of PRIESTDEN and GORDON'S HALL, which belong to David Laing, with the BREWSTEAD built thereon, lying within the pariſh of Carnbee and ſhire of Fife. The proven free rent, after all deductions, is 22 l. 17 s. and the proven value of the whole ſubjects is 429 l.

The ſubjects hold of Captain Thomas Dalziel of Lingo, for payment of 10 l. Scots, twelve poultry, and four carriages of coals, of feu-duty. They are pleaſantly ſituated upon the eaſt coaſt of Fife, commanding a proſpect of the German Ocean and frith of Forth. The land is of excellent quality; and the brewſtead, which is well adapted for a buſineſs of that kind, is in good order.

The rental, progreſs of writs, and articles of roup, are to be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Stevenſon Depute-clerk of Seſſion; and perſon wanting further information may apply to George Tod writer, Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE OF STRALOCH.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, upon Thurſday the 1ſt day of December next, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe, Edinburgh,

The WHOLE LANDS and ESTATE belonging to JOHN ROBERTSON of Straloch, all lying within the pariſhes of Mouline and Kirkmichael, and ſhire of Perth, in the following LOTS, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of LAIR with the pertinents, lying in the pariſh Kirkmichael, whereof the proven groſs rental is 15 l. 10 s. 6 d. 8-12ths.

And the upſet-price whereof, at 25 years purchaſe, after all uſual deductions, is - - - L. 321 2 9 4-12ths

There is on this lot the ſtrongeſt indications of a lead mine, of a promiſing appearance. There is alſo a conſiderable quantity of birch wood, no part of which is valued or brought into the groſs rental, which has not been raiſed for above 70 years.

LOT II. Lands of EASTER ENNOCH, including Craiggie, with the pertinents, lying in ſaid pariſh of Kirkmichael, whereof the proven groſs rental is, 6 l. 6 s. 9 d. 8-12ths.

And the upſet-price whereof, at 25 years purchaſe, after all uſual deductions, is - - 129 15 6 8-12ths

The rent of this ſmall lot is alſo low, and will double upon a new ſet.

LOT III. The Lands of INVERCHROSKIE, with the teinds and pertinents, lying in ſaid pariſh of Kirkmichael, whereof the proven groſs rental is 60 l. 19 s. 2 d. 6-12ths.

And the upſet-price thereof, at 25 years purchaſe, after all uſual deductions, is - 1432 18 3 10-12ths

There is likewiſe on this lot ſome birch wood not valued in the rental.

LOT IV. The Lands of GLENDERBY or GLENGYNATE, with the teinds and pertinents, lying in ſaid pariſh of Kirkmichael, whereof the proven groſs rental is 52 l. 2 s.

And the upſet price thereof, at 25 years purchaſe, after all uſual deductions, is 1235 16 8

LOT V. The Lands of TARVIE, with the pertinents, lying in the pariſh of Mouline, whereof the proven groſs rental is 35 l. 8 s. 2 d. 8-12ths.

And the upſet-price thereof, at 25 years purchaſe, after all uſual deductions, is 679 13 5 8-12ths

LOT VI. Pendicle called STOTHERD's CROFT, whereof the proven groſs rental is 4 l.

And the upſet-price thereof, at 25 years purchaſe, after all deductions, is - - 81 2 6

LOT VII. The Ten-Pound Land of STRALOCH and Pertinents, (excluſive of ſaid pendicle called *Stotherd's Croft*) lying in ſaid pariſh of Mouline, whereof the proven groſs rental is 70 l. 15 s. 6 d.

And the upſet price thereof, after all uſual deductions, is - - - L. 1432 5 0

There is a plantation of between 30,000 and 40,000 firs on this Lot, beſides a deal of birch wood, not valued in the rental.

LOT VIII. Lands of GLENFERNATE, lying in ſaid pariſh of Mouline, whereof the proven rental is 77 l. 11 s.

And the upſet price thereof, after all uſual deductions, is - - - L. 1571 5 5

Total upſet price of theſe lands, L. 6881 12 8 6-12ths

Beſides other advantages attending theſe lands, ſuch as limeſtone, plenty of good moſs, and ſtrong appearances of marl, &c. which moſt of them poſſeſs, the Lots, No. III. IV. V. VII. and VIII. command each an extenſive hill, very improveable, being of the beſt quality, and known to be amongſt the beſt ſheep walks in that country. The two laſt Lots in particular, viz. The Ten-Pound Land of Straloch, and Lands of Glenfernate, if purchaſed by one proprietor, would, from their quality great extent, and ſituation, form perhaps one of the completeſt ſheep farms in the Highlands of Scotland, (the fine hill of Glenfernate alone, being computed about 3000 Acres) affording excellent paſture in ſummer, with hay and ſhelter for winter.

The whole of the above-mentioned lands, excepting Lair and Glenderby, will be out of leaſe at Whitſunday 1787, and great part of them at Whitſunday next.

The title-deeds, proven rentals, with the articles and conditions of ſale, will be ſeen in the office of Mr Thomas Brace, depute-clerk of Seſſion; or, in the hands of Adam Stewart, writer in Edinburgh, of whom further particulars may be had.

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